present the freights of the foreign trade in American ships do not exceed twenty-eight millions of adollars. Were the trade exclusively in American hands a large part of this difference of forty-seven millions of dollars would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New York a thousand barrels of flour for six thousand dollars, and export it to Liverpool in an American vessel, and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, a bill of exchange may be drawn against the proceeds, and an invoice of goods of the value of seven thousand dollars, purchased in England, entirely liquidated, although at the Custom House at New York there would be an apparent balance against the country of one thousand dollars. But if, on the other hand, the' thousand barrels of flour are exported in a British vessel, the proceed of the payment of goods bought in Engi nd, will be only six thousand dollars, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of thousand dollars. main an actual balance against the country of thousand dollars.

This familiar example shows the importance of

re-establishing our commercial supremacy upon the ocean. And I deem it therefore essential to our prosperity that the shipping interest of the country be fostered not only as a nursery for seamen, but also as an essential agency in enabling the Government to institute and maintain specie payments. It is an interest also which in its development is as important to the States and poorly comment from the portant to the States and people remote from the sea coast as it is to the maritime sections. Every addition to our facilities for the export of the products of the interior is as advantageous to the producers as to the merchants and shipbuilders of the

While I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to delay resumption until our proper commercial position is regained, I am satisfied that the development of the navigation and ship-building interests will improve the credit and rapidly augment the wealth of the country. The suggestions that I have made indicate my opinion that it will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest-bearing debt of the country is represented by Five-twenty bonds and held by European merchants bearing and manufacturers. Questions by Five-twenty bonds and held by European mer-chants, bankers, and manufacturers. Questions that have been raised in regard to the nature of the obligation assumed by the Government in the issue of these bonds have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and con-equently they are largely held in this country and in Europe for speculative purposes by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever the advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or when political or financial sufficient inducement, or when political or financial disturbances may create a demand for money for other purposes. It is probable that from seven to nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a consdierable extent by persons who will dispose of them under the influences to which I have referred. Such a panic as existed in Europe in 1866, at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war, would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale to embarrass business, and in case of resumption to cause the suspension of banks. It is, itherefore, in my judgment essential that the larger part of the Five-twenty bonds be withdrawn, and that other bonds be substituted in their place, issued upon terms and conditions which will admit of no doubt. In fine, the resumption of specie payments as a measure by itself, it is not difficult, but the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained not only in times of tranquility, but also

Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject sure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper will ultimately be necessary. I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars in any one month. Thus will the country be brought, gradually it may be and yet without disaster, into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy when the resumption of specie payments will be easy if not unavoidable. On the 1st of December, 1869, the principal of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to \$2,605,286,789-82. Of this amount the sum of \$356,113,288-50 is represented by United States notes not bearing interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be re-duced from the ordinary revenue of the country if Congress shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was \$38,885,564 68, and there is no occa-sion for any legislation in reference to this item of

maintained not only in times of tranquility, but also

in periods of excitement and peril.

circulation was \$38,805,007 to, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the public debt. There were also outstanding certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of \$30,862,940. These certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three items amount in the aggregate to \$431,861,763-18, and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessarily to be considered.

Of the loan of January I, 1851, the sum of \$7,022, 000 is outstanding and payable on the 1st of January, 1871. The loan of 1858, of twenty million dollars, is payable in 1873. The loands known as tenforty bonds, amounting to \$194,567,500, are not payable in 1881 amount to \$283,677,000. As the bonds known as eighty-ones and ten-forties, amounting in the aggregate to \$76,244,900, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is unnecessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan. The Five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,602,671,100, are either due or will soon become due, and it is to this class of the pablic debt and to this class alone that attention should be directed.

Of this amount the sum of \$55,447,800 has been

should be directed.

Of this amount the sum of \$75,447,800 has been purchased since March last, and the pends are now held by the Government. Before any measure for funding the covernment. rement. Before any measure on thing the five-twenty bonds can be consummated the Government will be able to purchase at least seventy-live million dollars more. There will then remain on the first of July next about \$1,490,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds in the hands of the public creditors. Of the cutire indebtonness of the United States only the animoretant sum of twenty-seven million dollars.

wenty bonds in the hands of the public creditors. Of the entire indebionness of the United States only the unimportant sum of twenty-seven million dollars will be due and payable previous to 1874.

Under these circumstances it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of the five-twenty bonds which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the 1st of July next; but that \$250,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain, either for purchase or redemption previous to 1874. Should the sum of \$250,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt will be in a condition to be easily redeemed. Between 1874 and 1881 the ten-forty bonds could be paid, and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the r posed loan to \$1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment previous to 1881 the sum of about \$670,00,000, or hardly more than \$60,000,000 a year. Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of \$400,000,000 cach. The first class of \$400,000,000 to be payable in fifteen years and to be paid in twenty years, The second class of 400,000,000 doliars to be payable in twenty years and to be paid in twenty-five years. The third class of 400,000,000 doliars to be payable in twenty years and to be paid in twenty-five years. The third class of 400,000,000 doliars to be payable in the tent years. twenty years. The second class of 400,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty years and to be paid in twenty-five years. The third class of 490,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty-five years and to be paid in thirty-years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these:

First. That the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin.

Second. That the bonds known as five-twenty bonds shall be received in exchange for the new bonds.

Third. That the principal be payable this in this country and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may delire.

Fourth. That the rate of interest shall not exceed 41/2 per cent. per annum.

Fifth. That the subscribers in Europe shall receive
their interest at London, Paris, Berlin, or Frankfort,
as they may elect.

Sixth. That the loans, both principal and interest, shall be free from all taxes, deductions, or abatements of any sort, unless it shall be thought wise to

THE TREASURY.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Financial Situation of the Country.

Wasmington Dec. 6.—The following is the concluding and most essential portion of the Secretary of the most efficient means of strengthening the country in its financial relations with other countries is the development of our commercial marine the relations with other country in its financial relations with other countries is the development of our commercial marine the relations of the most efficient means of strengthening the country for the performance of the business which is allowed to the present the freights of the foreign trade of the should be in the hands of our own people, but a country for the performance of the business which is maintain specie payments is materially dimitialised. If the entire foreign trade of all materials and the relationships, the caraings would not be less than seventy five millions of dollars a year. At present the freights of the foreign trade of a American ships, the caraings would not be less than seventy five millions of dollars a year. At present the freights of the foreign trade of a American ships, the caraings would not be the shands of our own people, but a payable in other countries. If, for example, and payable in other contries. This amount would be due to citizens of the United States to much tax upon the country of the proposed from the country of the foreign trade of the foreign of \$1,000,000,000 or \$1,200,000,000, the revenues can be reduced materially, and yet sufficient sums be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the puclic debt, and also to pay \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of the principal annually, should our success in negotiating a new loan be equal to my expectations, based upon the fact that the ability and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming that the bonds of the United States will command the highest rates in the markets of the world. We shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing the tax at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1868, the amount of outstanding three per cent. certificates and compound interest notes convertible into three per cent. certificates was \$71,604,890. On the 30th of June, 1867, the amount outstanding was \$84,991,419, showing a reduction of \$16,413,480 in that form of indebtedness. On the 1st of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to \$49,716,150, showing a test of principal sequention in the secondary of \$10,419, who wing a test of the control of \$10,413,480 in that form of indebtedness.

On the 1st of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to \$49,716,156, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of \$21,888,740. The three per cent, certificates are a substitute, to a considerable extent, for United States notes, being largely held by the banks as a portion of their reserve, and thus indirectly, though not to their full nominal value, they swell the volume of currency. I recommend that provision be made for the redemption of the three per cent, certificates within reasonable time, and, as a compulsory measure for the reduction in the amount of currency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the leaking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled to an amount not exceeding thirty-live millions of dollars in the aggregate. The redempmillions of dollars in the aggregate. The redemp-tion of the three per cent, certificates and the addi-tions to the banking capital might be so arranged as not to produce a serious disturbance in the finance or business of the country, while additional banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

volume of circulation.

There are two evils in the present banking system which require remedy by prompt and efficient legislation. The first is the practice on the part of banks of allowing interests upon deposits. The effect of this practice is that moneys in the hands of individuals which otherwise might be loaned for regular mercantile and other business parposes are diverted into the custody of banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be secured at a moment's notice. Country banks, and others remote from large centres of trade, having received money or deposit for which they pay interest, are auxious to transfer such funds to other hands from which they will receive an equal or larger rate of interest they will receive an equal or larger rate of interest in return. They are stimulated also by the desire to place their funds where they can be at all time commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are placed on deposit with banks in the cities, and especially the city of New York, which is the great centre of trade and finance for the Atlantic coast. In the ordinary course of trade the currency of the country tends rapidly to the cities, and it is unwise to stimulate at this tendency by artificial means. But the evil does not end with the impoverishment of the country, as the banks in the city may be called upon at any moment to respond to the drafts of their de-

at any moment to respond to the drafts of their de-positors, they decline to make loans representing such funds upon commercial paper, payable on time, but insist upon making call loans, as they are termed, with Government bonds or other obligation pledged as collateral security. Merchants will no pledged as collateral security. Merchants will not borrow money in large sums payable on demand. The consequence is that the moneys thus accumulated in the city banks are loaned to persons engaged in speculative purposes. The extent of this evil is seen in the fact that of the bank loans in the city of New York in October, 1898 \$18,000,000 were upon commercial paper and \$58,000,000 upon demand, with a pledge of collaterals; and in October, 1869, \$99,000,000 were upon commercial paper and \$59,000,000 upon demand. In the former year 41 per cent., and in the latter year 37 per cent, of the loans made by the New York banks were upon demand. A further result is seen in the fact that parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for legitimate commercial purposes pay from 3 to 6 per cent. additional interest per annum as compared with persons who borrow money for speculative purposes. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that a law be passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their

pital.

I am satisfied also that the practice of certifying I am satisfied also that the practice of certifying checks, even when funds are in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check, is fraught with avil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expeditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869: — Receipts for Customs, \$180,048,426-63; internal revenue, \$158,356,460-86; lands, \$4,020,344-34; direct tax, \$765,685-61; miscellaneous sources, \$27,752,829-77; total exclusive of loans,\$370,943,747-21.

Expenditure—civil service, \$56,474,081-58; pensions Expenditure—civil service, \$56,474,081 53; pensions and Indians, \$35,519,544 84; War Department, \$78,501,991 61; Navy Department, \$30,000,757 97; interest on the public debt, \$130,694,242 80; premium on 73-10 U. S. Treasury notes, \$300,000; total, exclusive of loans, \$321,500,597-75; receipts in excess of expenditures, \$40,453,149-46.

penditures, \$49,483,14946.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1869:—Receipts—Customs, \$52,598,22186: insernal revenue, \$47,926,352451; lands, \$893-86468; miscellaneous sources, \$7,412,48557; total, exclusive of loans, \$106,883,162462. Expenditures, after deducting the amount of repayments by disbursing officers and others—Civil service, \$15,102,292405; Indians and pensions, \$13,547,49279; War Department, \$13,505,468405; Navy Department, \$5,782,630-96; Interest on the public debt, \$57,452-280-74; total, exclusive of loans, \$55,489,51459; receipts in excess of expenditures, \$23,351,10743. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:—Receipts for customs of the iscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows: — Receipts for customs, \$135,000,000; internal revenue, \$127,000,000; lands, are as follows: — Receipts for customs, \$135,000,000; internal revenue, \$127,000,000; lands, \$4.000,000; miscellaneous sources. \$20,000,000; total, \$250,000,000. Expenditures—civil service, \$46,000,000; pensions and Indians, \$21,000,000; War Department, \$40,500,000; Navy Department, \$14,000,-000; interest on the public debt, \$93,750,000; total, \$209,250,000; estimated receipt in excess of expenditure, \$70,750,000; estimated receipts and expenditures based upon existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Receipts—customs, \$150,000,000; internal revenue, \$175,000,000; landa. \$5,000,000; Miscellaneous sources, \$28,000,000. Total, \$393,000,000. Expenditures, Civil, Foreign, and Miscellaneous, \$60,000,000; Interior, Indians, ann Pensions, \$36,00,000; War Department \$50,000,-000; Navy Department, \$18,000,000; interest on the public debt, \$127,000,000. Total, \$291,000,000. Eccepts in excess of expenditures, \$102,000,000. The foregoing estimates of receipts are made upon the assumption that the laws now in force relating to customs and internal revenue will not be so changed as to matersally affect the revenue, ond the estimates of the expenditures are based upon the expenditures.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Casuality.—On Friday last a horse attached to a wagon ran away from the depot at Chesnut Hill, and threw John Matlack out, bruising him severely.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTEST.

One of Daniel's disciples was this morning arraigned to referre Ald. Bettler on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Philip Schnell, residing No. 16 S. Teath

before Ald. Beitler on the charge of committing an available and battery upon Philip Schnell, residing No. 16 S. Teath street.

Philip Schnell sworm—I live at No. 16 S. Teath street: I keep a tavern there; on last Wednesday night, about quarter before 12 o'clock, Officer Mead, No. 284 of the Sixth district force, and a citlaen came into my place; the officer got semathing to drink, and the citizen took a ciga; the officer asid, "You don't know me, I guess;" I replied, "No;" he then said, "You are a Black Espublican, you ain't one of us, you don't belong to our crowd, and I'll bet \$10 you have not voted the Democratic tickes for prars;" I went out to the front door, when he followed, and accested me with "You are a Black Republican, and I'll take you anybow;" he then hit me in the face, and dragged me to Tenth and Market streets, where he again struck me; I was then dragged to Twelfth street, the officer striking me twice again; at Twelfth and Market streets I called on another officer for protection, but did not receive it, and was finally taken to the station house.

The accused was hold in \$560 bail to answer.

Officer Mead is one of the model force, he is one of the efficients, and be such an overly officious officer that he will enter a tavern, drink liquor, the Mayor's orders to the contrary notwithstanding; and assault and drag an inoffensive citizen to the cells of a station house simply because he vetes the Ropublican ticket, and this, too, at such an lour of the night that the citizen's friends cannot be found to aid him. Truly, he deserves promotion for such excellent party service,

BOAND OFFSCRYKYS.—The Board of Survey, held their tends.

BOARD OF[SURVEYS.—The Board of Survey, held their usual semi-monthly meeting this morning. Patitions were received and referred, asking for sewers on Callow-hill street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth; Sixth street, from Thompson to Jefferson: Poplar street, from Fourth to Fifth; and Seward street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth.

The order from the Court of Quarter Sessions relative to the change of location of Kingaly street on the plan of the 15th section, and Kingaly street and Jennett street on the plan of the 4th section, Twenty-first ward, was next taken up.

the plan of the 4th section, Twenty-first ward, was near taken up.

The following was offered and agreed to:

Elesotred, That the Board of Surveys do not approve of the alteration of the Ish and 14th sections of the surveys of the Twenty-first ward, as suggested by the Court of Quartor Sessions, said plans having been approved by the Board after patient hearing and mature deliberation.

The petition to change the grade of Oedar and Main streets, Manayunk, was referred.

GASTHONOMICAL.—Professor Blot, who scientifically illustrates the subject of gastronomy at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets, every morning at 11 o'clock, will deliver his closing lecture on the 9th inst. Those persons who desire to obtain knowledge that would benefit themselves in particular and everybody else, in general, should in particular and everybody else in general, should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this eminent and pleasing gentleman.

ATTEMPT AT Highway Robbery.—On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a young man in the employ of John Burns, No. 247 S. Eleventh street, while delivering goods at Twenty-third and Pine streets, was attacked by two men, who knocked him down and tried to take his watch, while the other was making off with a number of parcels. Luckily a gentleman was passing, when the thieves decamped, dropping their booty.

FIRE THIS APTERNOON.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a slight fire at No. 148 N. Third street. There were several occupants, among whom were De Young & Co., hair workers, and Samuel Spang, dealer in fishing-tackle, etc., who suffer considerably from water.

MEA BE BE I ICED.

BILGER-DOUGLAS.—On the 27th of October, by the Rev. E. W. Andrews, W. A. BILGER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE M. DOUGLAS, of Burlington, N. J. BJOHNSON DUMONT. On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, ROBERT R. JCHNSTON to JOSEPHINE D. DUMONT, both of this city.

YEAMANS—MCCOOL,—November 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 145. Fitzwater street, by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, Mr. JOHN W. YEAMANS, of Charlestown, Maryland, to Miss JENNIE E. McUOOL, of this city.

BACHMAN. On the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. BACHMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late recidence, No. 859 St. John street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Peace Cometery.

proceed to Mt. Peace Cometery.

KEYS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARTHA J., wife of William W. Keys.

The relatives and friends of the family are "espectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 20 clock P. M., from the residence of her busband, No. 1114 Vine street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetory. **

POTTS.—On December 3, 1863, JOHN POTTS, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to his funeral, on Tuesday merning, December 7, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law. John Hutchinson, at Schenck's Station. Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7% A. M. Interment at Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, Pa.

SCHLANKA.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH, only son of John and Mary Ann Schlanka, aged 7 years 2 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully.

of John and Mary Ann Schlanka, aged 7 years 2 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1407 S. Tenth street, below Reed, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

YEAGER.—On the 5th instaut, GEORGE W. YEAGER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the James Page Library Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1129 Shackamaxon street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanever Street Vault.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

81.75. 81.87%. 82.00. 82.25.

82.75. 83 .00. 83.50, etc.

BESSON & SON.

No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Closing out below the cost of importation our entire atock of Fall and Winter Second Mourding Poplins Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc. BESSON & SON, No. 918 CHESNUT Street

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that 'or THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPOR-TATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES. DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS. IN ALL SIZES.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS. PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE

COVERS. RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CUR.

TAINS. RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.

FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKER CHIEFS.

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,

EXPOSITION DO.

LINEN GOODS,

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, BLANKET .

FLANNELS. DOMESTIC MUSLINS.

ETC. ETC. ETC. 126 mwflot WANTS.

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE PARHAM Anow family look stitch Sowing Machines. Call or address PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 704 CHRSNUT Street.

THE MAMMOTH SALE

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

Has commenced, and is now in full progress, at

OAK HALL.

The Largest Clothing House in the City.

We are Rapidly Selling off, at Prices below the Cost of Manufacturing, OVERCOATS, all styles, S UTS, every description, PANTS and VESTS,

For a short time a deduction of 15 per cent. on all cash sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING, the very best made, at heavy reductions.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Determined to close out quickly the IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND, we shall make the Sale a Duplicate in every respect of the

Great Executor's Sale held one year ago, At which the People well Remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unus ually brisk trade, we invested

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations-amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about \$400,000.

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments. Goods of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year, Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

So as to have our counters clear for the next Season's Trade.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. AND SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.

Any garments bought at night, or any other time, CHEERFULLY EXCHANGED, and when not able to suit the customer, the MONEY RETURNED, according to OUR CUSTOM FOR YEARS PAST.

An extra force of salesman in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS.

WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall, the Largest Clothing House, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE: -

This sale is positively to clear out \$400,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mas of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this; and a visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES 10 are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET

HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE

WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING

Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds.

SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

MOIGNIEZ

EMILE HERBERT. A. CARIER. J. GREGOIRE. E. CARLIER, HUZEL.

PAUTROT. E. DELABRIERRE, COUSTOU, E. CANA.

PILET, P. J. MENE, DUMAIGE.

DUCHOISELLE, BOURET, BULLO.

Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.

Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,

IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE FLORENTINE ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 19-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR-RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARE & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24 wimi No. 324 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. A very fine assortment of Wallets.

Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any
kind of a table, from \$6.00 to \$5.00,
Scotch Goods in great variety.

JOHN LINERD. \$ 17 WEST NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

HOLIDAY.

BRIDAL,

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW IMPORTA-TIONS NOW OPEN.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

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